



BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES SANITARY CONDITIONS . . . AND HOUSING . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1965

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1965)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR L. LEES

Aldermen :

J. B. JENKINS, J.P.

J. A. RHODES

Councillors :

A. BLACKHAM

H. W. MELLORS

J. D. CONCANNON

C. STONE, B.E.M., J.P.

G. S. LOWERY

D. H. TAYLOR

T. S. MARTIN

L. WRIGHT

Staff changes during 1965

Mr. W. R. Baylis was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector 1.10.65.

Mr. V. C. Emmerson was promoted to Assistant Public Health Inspector, 1.10.65.

Mr. C. H. Brice, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned 31.8.65.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1965)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>		J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	.....	M. GIBBS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs (Part-time)</i>	.....	E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	H. N. EARDLEY, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.S.H.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	.....	C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. D. W. M. MORTEN, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection., Diploma for Smoke Inspectors. W. R. BAYLIS, Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.
<i>Assistant Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	V. C. EMMERSON.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	R. I. KEY.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	.....	VACANT.
<i>Clerk</i>	.....	MRS. D. M. RILEY.
<i>Clerk</i>	.....	MISS J. HARRISON.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	.....	MISS G. CROFTS.
<i>Disinfecter and Van Driver</i>	.....	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	.....	C. W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

Tel. 1296/7.

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1965. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1965 set out in this report, although showing the variations which are to be expected year by year, do indicate overall that there has been a continuing satisfactory state of health.

Year by year the various statistics may be classed as good, bad, high, low or average and when viewed along with the records compiled over the years show whether a trend is beginning, continuing or has been reversed. In this, 1965 has proved to be no exception and in some instances could well be classed as a trend setter.

The natural increase in the population, that is the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 469 and this figure is the highest recorded since 1947.

The population trend is steadily upward and the population of the town is now 55,070. The Birth-Rate for the year under review is 19.2 per 1,000 and is the highest recorded since 1947 when it was 20.9. The increase in the Birth-Rate has continued since 1958.

The Death-Rate for 1965 is 10.9 per 1,000 of the population and is the lowest recorded since 1957.

The Birth-Rate and Death-Rate compare favourably with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

During 1965, 12 infants died in the first year of life giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 11.3 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the statistical history of the Borough although in 1958 and 1961 unusually low rates were also recorded. For many years the trend has been ever downward and in achieving

these low rates we have to thank the improvements in the care of premature babies, in the science of Paediatrics and in the education of the mothers in mothercraft. However, I feel it is too much to hope that the figure for 1966, though it may be low, will be equal to or lower than 1965. Whatever the result may be the general trend is encouraging and it is nice to think that young lives are being saved now when a few years ago they would have been lost.

1965 can be added to the lengthening succession of golden years when no maternal deaths occurred. It is the seventh year in succession and 6,815 babies have been born to Mansfield women without a mother's life being lost.

Once again in admiration of their excellent work we congratulate the Doctors, Midwives, Nurses and all who help in the Maternity Service of this town on this wonderful record. Long may it continue!

The sharp rise in the incidence of infectious diseases—almost five times the figure for 1964—was due entirely to an epidemic of Measles. These visitations come along with almost unfailing regularity so that few people ever go through life without at least one attack of the Measles. This still presents a challenge to preventive medicine and although a vaccine is now available and its efficacy has been proved in limited field trials it is not yet available through the Public Health Department. Parents who desire to protect their children from Measles can obtain it through their Family Doctor.

And do not let us forget to keep as strong as possible our defences against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. Too often to-day we find children arriving to begin their school life who have not been immunised against these diseases. These children have been in danger but happily have got away with it. It may not continue so, judging from the experience of other districts where outbreaks of these diseases have recently occurred with, in some instances, the loss of young lives. Do not let this happen in Mansfield and let all parents take full advantage of the excellent services freely available.

While on this theme of locking the stable before the horse is stolen let me direct your attention to a recent development in the field of prevention and the application of the theory that some diseases may be detectable before the individual is aware of their presence and at a time when a cure is certain. For many years Mass Miniature Radiography has been available to everyone and there are many people alive to-day because they took advantage

of this service and were treated early for their hitherto unsuspected disease. A similar facility, Cervical Cytology, has now been made available in this town to all women of 25 years and older. Cervical Cytology means the microscopic examination of a few cells taken from the neck of the womb. By this means pre-cancerous cells can be detected and a woman who might become a victim of uterine cancer can be treated and the cancer eliminated. Therefore, I suggest that all women, married or single, should have this examination in the interests of their health and the welfare of their families. Speak to your own Doctor about it. He may undertake the examination or it can be done at the County Health Clinic, St. John Street, Mansfield, where a Doctor is in attendance every Friday between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. No appointment is necessary.

I finish on a much more sombre note. The incidence of Cancer of the Lung in this town has doubled in the last 10 years and the trend is still upward. The 33 deaths which occurred in 1965 does not represent the full extent of the disease. It takes no account of those under treatment nor those whose cancer now present has not become extensive enough to cause symptoms nor those in the pre-cancerous state who have been so conditioned by cigarette smoking. Prevention here is to abolish cigarettes. If that were applied it would reduce the present epidemic of lung cancer to insignificant proportions. If you are a hopeless addict do not encourage your children to be the same. Keep them away from cigarettes and take the cigarettes away from them. No parents would encourage their sons and daughters to become the daily associates of moral delinquents and perverts because of the inevitable loathsome moral degeneration and the dangers of Venereal Disease. Yet, the same parents, seemingly unconcerned, will allow their children to succumb to the seductive blandishment of "my lady Nicotine."

I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department and in conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1965)	18,476
Rateable Value (31st March, 1966)	£2,024,027
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,800
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	55,070

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	520	457	977
Illegitimate	41	39	80
	<hr/> 561	<hr/> 496	<hr/> 1057

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 19.2.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 7.6

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	3	2	5
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 15

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 13.9.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	324	279	603

Death-rate 10.9 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>

Infantile Mortality-rate 11.3 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 12.3 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 0.0 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—8.3.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—4.6.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—18.6.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	0	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	0
(c) From Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	0

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

The Birth-rate 19.2 per 1,000 population shows an increase of 0.2 on the previous year. It is above the average for the last ten years which is 17.2 per 1,000 population.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1956	16.1
1957	15.7
1958	15.8
1959	16.7
1960	16.9
1961	17.4
1962	17.2
1963	18.4
1964	19.0
1965	19.2

Death-rate 10.9 per 1,000 is 0.8 below the rate for last year. It is also below the average for the last 10 years which is 11.4 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1956	10.3
1957	10.5
1958	11.7
1959	11.7
1960	11.8
1961	11.9
1962	12.4
1963	11.9
1964	11.7
1965	10.9

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	19.2	18.0
Death-rate	10.9	11.5

Natural Increase—i.e. the increase of births over deaths amounts to 469.

Year	Natural Increase			
1956	302
1957	270
1958	217
1959	261
1960	266
1961	289
1962	256
1963	348
1964	398
1965	469

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

			Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births	
Year			Mansfield	England and Wales
1956	.....	.....	1.16	0.56
1957	.....	.....	1.18	0.47
1958	.....	.....	1.18	0.43
1959	.....	.....	0.00	0.38
1960	.....	.....	0.00	0.39
1961	.....	.....	0.00	0.33
1962	.....	.....	0.00	0.35
1963	.....	.....	0.00	0.28
1964	.....	.....	0.00	0.25
1965	.....	.....	0.00	0.25

Still-births.

Registered still-births totalled 15 during 1965 giving a rate of 14.0 per 1,000 total births.

Year			Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1956	.....	.....	24.5	0.40
1957	.....	.....	26.1	0.42
1958	.....	.....	17.7	0.28
1959	.....	.....	16.7	0.27
1960	.....	.....	24.1	0.41
1961	.....	.....	17.1	0.30
1962	.....	.....	20.2	0.35
1963	.....	.....	18.8	0.35
1964	.....	.....	17.9	0.34
1965	.....	.....	14.0	0.27

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 12, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 11.3. This is below the rate of 19.0 for England and Wales for 1965 and below the average rate for the past ten years which is 23.4.

Year					Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.8
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.8
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.8
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.9
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.5
1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.2
1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.0
1963	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.1
1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.8
1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.3

The causes of these infant deaths related to age are shown on the following table :—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Meningitis (Influenzal)									1	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	1			1					1
Congenital Heart	1	1			2	1				3
Prematurity	2				2					2
Pulmonary Atelectasis	1				1					1
Pneumonia						1			1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage		1			1					1
Acute Pyelonephritis			1		1					1

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 9, giving a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 live births.

This figure is below the average for the last ten years which is 15.5.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births			
1956	16.7
1957	23.1
1958	6.0
1959	18.2
1960	24.6
1961	10.9
1962	11.9
1963	17.1
1964	18.3
1965	8.3

Early Neo-Natal Mortality.

During the year 5 infants died during the first week of life mainly due to prematurity or congenital causes so severe as to be incompatible with the continuance of life. The rate of 4.6 per 1,000 live births is below the average of 12.8 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			
1956	14.3
1957	20.7
1958	4.8
1959	15.9
1960	17.9
1961	10.9
1962	10.8
1963	15.1
1964	13.4
1965	4.6

Peri-Natal Mortality.

The Peri-natal mortality rate expresses the still-births and infant deaths arising from causes acting before, during, and immediately after the birth.

Year	Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			
1956	38.5
1957	46.3
1958	22.4
1959	32.4
1960	41.6
1961	27.7
1962	30.7
1963	33.5
1964	31.1
1965	18.6

Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a decrease of 0.1%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births			
1956	5.7
1957	3.8
1958	5.0
1959	5.8
1960	5.1
1961	6.0
1962	5.2
1963	5.5
1964	7.5
1965	7.4

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 62.5.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 0.0.

Cancer Deaths

The 119 deaths from this disease during the year was 16 more than the number recorded in 1964.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

		1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Under 40 years	.....	2	1	2	5	5
40 to 50 years	.....	8	7	10	9	6
50 to 60 years	.....	26	16	21	11	18
60 to 70 years	.....	43	36	33	32	33
70 to 80 years	.....	28	29	22	36	28
Over 80 years	.....	12	14	11	19	15
		<hr/>				
Totals	.....	119	103	99	112	105
		<hr/>				

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, breast and lungs, causing 51.3% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 2.16 compared with 2.22 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowel	Rectum	Pancreas	Breast	Lungs	Bladder	Prostate	Uterus	Ovaries	Vulva	Pubic	Larynx	Oesophagus	Tongue	Parotid	Liver	Brain	Multiple	Skin	Other
21	1																					1	
35	1																						1
40		1									1												
41	1																				1		
44	1	2	1				1				1												
47	1				1																		
49	1																						1
50	1								1														
51	2		1					1	1														
52	1	2					2	1															
54	1																				1		
55	2	1	1					1	1			1											
56	1	1	1				1																
57	1	2					1	1	1			1											
58	3								2											1			
59	3	2	1			1		1	1			1					1					1	
60	3	1				1		1	1		1										1		
61	1	1					1	1	1													1	
62	4	1						4	4												1		
63	4	1	1			1		3	1														
64	1	4		1		1		1	1									1		1			
65	3	1		1				2					1										
66	1		1																				
67	2							1	1												1		
68	6	1				1	1	3		2												1	
69	3	2	1		2			1	1												1		
70	4	3	2	1				2			1		1										
71	1		1																				
72	5	2	1				1	2	1		1					1							
73	2	2						2	1										1				
74	1	2			1				1					1									
75	3		1	1					1														
76	2	1				2									1								
77	1							1															
78		1	1																				
79	1	3	1	1	1		1																
80		1			1																		
81		1																	1				
82	2	1	1		1			1														1	
82		2					1																
84		1				1																	
85		1			1																		
86	1	1	1						1														
87	1																				1		
97		1				1																	
	73	46	17	5	8	9	11	33	5	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	2

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.

Colliery Worker	2
Colliery Worker (R)	2
Miner	8
Miner (R)	11
Labourer	3
Labourer (R)	3
Clerk	3
Clerk (R)	2
Butcher	1
Butcher (R)	1
Pharmacist	1
Plumber (R)	1
Telephone Operator	1
Postman (R.)	1
Sub-Postmaster	1
Foreman	1
Foreman (R)	1
Foundry Worker	1
Foundry Worker (R)	1
Railwayman	2
Stoker	1
Stonemason	1
Bricklayer (R)	1
Moulder	1
Lorry Driver	1
Engine Driver (R)	1
Shop Assistant	1
Salesman	1
Agricultural Ironmonger	1
Company Director	1
Manager (R)	2
Market Trader	1
Fishmonger	1
Engineer	1
Turner	1
Factory Cleaner	1
Coke Process Worker (R)	1
Timber Merchant	1
Head Barman	1
Sign Writer (R)	1
Police Sergeant (R)	1

Library Caretaker	1
Pump Attendant	1
Refuse Collector	1
Sewage Disposal Worker (R)	1

FEMALES.

Housewife	23
Widow	19
Spinster	2
Spinster— Housekeeper	2

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 847 of whom 788 were under 4 years of age, and 59 aged 4—15. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 75.4 compared with 75.9 in 1964.

The number of children already immunised who were given a “boosting” or reinforcing dose during the year was 867.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946, and has been carried on without interruption through 1965, and during the year 799 children have been inoculated against this disease and 542 were given “booster” doses.

SMALLPOX.

514 Primary Vaccinations and 1 Re-vaccination were performed during 1965.

TETANUS.

Tetanus Injections commenced in 1962. 818 children were inoculated against this disease during 1965 and 590 were given “booster” doses.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Since February, 1962, when the Sabin (Oral) Vaccine was introduced the use of Salk Vaccine has gradually diminished. In 1965 only 2 children received Salk Vaccine. In all age and priority groups 812 persons received their primary vaccination and 603 persons were given “booster” doses. An innovation during 1965 was the use of “Quadrilin” a compound vaccine effective against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year began in 1958, and in 1962 was extended to include Secondary School children in their 1st and 2nd years. During 1965, 833 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 633 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 155 reactors—18% of the children tested—were referred to King's Mill Hospital for X-ray examination.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 704 compared with 139 in 1964.

Measles. 668 notifications were received during the year compared with 118 in 1964. Two cases were admitted to Hospital and there were no deaths recorded.

Year					
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1963	.....	.....	.....	.....	514
1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	668

Whooping Cough. No cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 13 notifications in 1964.

Scarlet Fever. 24 cases of this disease were notified. No death was recorded.

Year					
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1963	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

Diphtheria. For the sixteenth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.
(Infantile Paralysis).**

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Meningococcal Meningitis. No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Food Poisoning. No case occurred during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease during 1965 :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	8	2	—	1	1	—	1	—

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years :—

<i>Year</i>	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
1956	3	1	34	5
1957	1	1	33	3
1958	1	0	19	4
1959	0	0	28	3
1960	1	0	27	3
1961	5	0	18	4
1962	4	1	17	5
1963	3	0	13	4
1964	1	2	13	0
1965	1	1	10	1

Water Supplies in 1965

On 1st October, 1963, the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board came into being and the Borough of Mansfield ceased to manage its own water undertaking. Fuller information regarding the water supply of the Borough is available in the report of the Engineer and Manager to the Water Board. The following summary is inserted here to comply with Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 672 yards of 3-in. and 706 yards of 4-in. water mains were laid in 1965. Also 460 yards 18-in. trunk mains were laid.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken and were satisfactory.
- (6) Result of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.99% of the population.
 - (b) 1 house receives no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACT 1957.

(1) Clearance Areas.

During the year the Town Council made the following five Clearance Orders, which included 35 houses occupied by 94 persons :

- Area No. 115—Victoria Street Clearance Area 1965.
- Area No. 116—Mount Pleasant Clearance Area 1965.
- Area No. 117—St. John's Place Clearance Area 1965.
- Area No. 118—Westfield Lane Clearance Area 1965.
- Area No. 119—Ratcliffe Gate Clearance Area 1965.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government ordered a Hearing in respect of objections to the making of the Victoria Street Clearance Order No. 115 involving 9 houses. On the decision of the Minister Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Fife Place were excluded from the Provisions of the Order.

The Minister confirmed without modification the Mount Pleasant Clearance Order No. 116 involving 8 houses, and the Westfield Lane Clearance Order No. 118 involving 3 houses.

The decision of the Minister in respect of Areas Nos. 117 and 119 is still awaited.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year an official representation was made in respect of No. 14 Newgate Lane, which is occupied by one person. (A Demolition Order in respect of this house was made by the Town Council on 25th January, 1966).

(3) Local Authority owned houses Certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nil.

(4) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 29 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(5) Houses Closed.

Nil.

(6) Number of New Houses erected during the year.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|
| (a) By the Local Authority | ..... | 53 |
| (b) By Private Enterprise | ..... | 228 |

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham, Kilton Hospital, Worksop, and King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, Methodist Church, Poplar Drive, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Hermitage Avenue, and Abbott Road. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A Session for Immunisation is held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at all Child Welfare sessions.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital.

Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES.	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
		3-45 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.
FEMALES.	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN.		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

MEN.	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
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Special Clinics for Employed persons (Men and Women)—

Thursday evenings 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases—Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(m) Day Nurseries.

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
General Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Paediatrics	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic			.....	.....	45

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 14 beds for medical or surgical cases.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 304 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(t) Ransom Hospital.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

(u) Forest Hospital.

With accommodation for 100 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 29 beds for infectious diseases, 17 beds for dermatology and 54 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number of			
	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	266	265	38	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	6	2	—	—
TOTAL	295	274	38	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	43	48	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	44	51	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133.			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	41	—	—	—	—	—

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my twenty-first Annual Report and it is perhaps an appropriate time to look back on the changes that have taken place during this period. In 1945 after nearly six years of war there were many urgent problems to be tackled and the first in order of priority was to deal with the many slum houses that had been scheduled for demolition before the war but in which people were still living. If we look back and recall the old houses in Botany, Padley Hill, Rock Valley, Furniss Row, Wraggs Court, etc., one realises how much standards have improved.

But it is not only in Housing that standards have improved—during the years improvements in food premises and their equipment have been remarkable. Almost all of these premises now have some form of refrigeration and modernisation is taking place continuously. In 1945 I reported to you that 22 per cent. of all beef animals slaughtered in the Borough were affected to some degree with tuberculosis ; for the past four years there has been no incidence of tuberculosis found amongst the bovine animals slaughtered for food in Mansfield. Over the years the general compositional quality of food has greatly improved and the adverse reports of the Public Analyst on samples of food are more likely to be due to inaccuracies of labelling or description than to adulteration.

All of these are obvious and welcome improvements ; but progress with its higher standard of living, brings with it new problems. One of these is that house-holders often have more bulky rubbish and discarded furniture to dispose of and many of the vacant sites in the town are developing into rubbish dumps as a

result of the anti-social behaviour of some members of the community. Even hedge-rows and verges of the rural lanes within the Borough and the once attractive river-side valley between Sheepbridge Lane and Field Mill are not immune from the activities of these despoilers. The rapid growth of new housing developments in various parts of the town, with the consequent increased burden on the sewerage system, has led to very objectionable consequences for some residents due to the discharge of sewage on to their premises from sewers incapable of coping with the increased flow during heavy rain-storms.

Another problem is the increasing number of complaints received in the Department regarding alleged nuisances from noise. Investigation into these complaints usually reveals that the root cause of the trouble is the close proximity of dwelling-houses to already established industry ; as the pattern of the latter changes with the introduction of new methods and types of machinery, so the two—houses and industry—become more and more incompatible. The Department then finds itself being asked to secure environmental conditions which can only be achieved satisfactorily by the removal of industrial premises from residential areas. This remedy, desirable though it may be, is beyond the powers of the Public Health Department.

The spate of new legislation in recent years, although undoubtedly urgently needed, has placed a heavy burden on the slender resources of your staff. During the past ten years the following legislation increasing the work of the Department has been brought into operation :—

Clean Air Act 1956.

Rent Act 1957.

Slaughterhouses Act 1958.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1959.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1959.

Noise Abatement Act 1960.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Licensing Act 1961.

Meat Inspections Regulations 1963.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Housing Acts 1957 to 1964.

The Housing Act 1964 which provides for the compulsory improvement of houses by the provision of bathrooms, hot-water supplies, internal water-closets and other amenities was quickly put into operation by the Town Council by the declaration of the Cambridge Street Compulsory Improvement Area. Strangely enough a considerable proportion of the occupiers of the houses involved declined to have the necessary amenities installed in their houses and this response after all the work involved was most disappointing.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued support of my Deputy, Mr. Spencer, and also to Mr. Knight and all members of the staff to make the year a successful one. In the connection it is pleasing to record the appointment to the staff of public health inspectors of our former pupil, Mr. W. R. Baylis. It is many years since we had the pleasure of one of our own pupils being promoted and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1965.

Details of Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	1145	1013
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	20	13
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	1003	878
Roofs	315	226
Walls	616	426
Floors	81	55
Ceilings	115	69
Windows	388	286
Fireplaces	52	45
Washing Coppers	—	—
Sinks renewed	16	15
Water supply	33	32
Rainwater Pipes	206	166
Paving	52	44
W.C.'s repaired	82	63
Drains cleansed	236	220
Drains repaired	161	143
Other	160	118
Houses cleansed	12	18
Houses disinfested of vermin	—	1
Overcrowding abated	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	5	1
Rats and Mice	—	—
Offensive accumulations removed	29	28
Dustbins provided	77	70
Smoke nuisances abated	2	3
Miscellaneous	7	5
Workplaces	—	—
Hairdressers	4	1
Noise abatement	1	2
Food and Drugs Act Notices	131	149
Factory Act Notices	38	47
Dairies	—	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Notices	155	450

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	1165
Number of informal notices complied with	1026
Number of Statutory Notices served	90
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—	
(a) By Owners	84
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	4

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	8	10	—
Section 24 (Drains)	2	1	1
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	3	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	9	10	—
Section 56 (Paving)	3	4	1
Section 75 (Dustbins)	19	18	2
Section 93 (Repairs)	45	40	—
Section 89 (San. Accom.)	—	1	—
Section 50 (Cesspools)	—	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 :—			
Section 12 (Adaptations)	—	—	—
Section 16 (Smoke Nuisance)	1	—	—
Totals	90	84	4

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Water Supply	7
Drainage	729
Tents, Vans and Sheds	8
Factories	274
Outworkers	4
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Refuse Disposal	25
Rats and Mice	66
Noise Abatement	98
Schools	6
Offices and Shops	1538
Pet Shops	17
Upholsterers	7
Hairdressers	94
Miscellaneous Visits	460

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	1145
Re-visits paid to above houses	3015

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	219
Miscellaneous housing visits (including re-visits)	1665
No. of visits to houses in multiple occupation	65

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	1
Re-visits paid to above houses	1

Verminous Premises :—

Visits paid to houses	2
-----------------------	---

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Routine inspections of boiler houses	80
Smoke observations and advisory visits	19
Smoke Control Area survey visits	230
Smoke Control Area re-visits	28

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	24
Re-visits	—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1851
Visits to Stalls	201
Visits to Other Premises	85

Legal Proceedings.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the following instances :—

- (1) A large bakery firm in the Borough was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for selling a fruit malt loaf which was in a mouldy condition. The firm pleaded guilty and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs.
- (2) Another large bakery firm in the Borough was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for selling a bread cob which contained part of a pencil. The firm admitted to the charge and were fined £20-0-0d. plus £10-10-0d. costs.
- (3) A milk producer in an adjoining county was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, on two charges of selling milk to which water had been added. The Magistrates found the charges proved and imposed fines totalling £20-0-0d. plus £13-6-0d. costs.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year two applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	.....	.....	2
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	.....	.....	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates—			
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	.....	.....	2
	(b) in respect of all defects	.....	.....	—
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords	.....	.....	2
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	.....	.....	—
(6)	Number of certificates issued	.....	.....	—
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	.....	.....	—
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	.....	.....	—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	.....	.....	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	.....	.....	—

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACTS, 1961-64.

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 116 applications were received for standard grants towards the cost of providing the five basic housing improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water-closet, a hot-water system and a food store. Particulars relating to these applications are as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications for grants were received	.....	.....	.....	116
Number of applications approved	.....	.....	.....	99
Number of applications withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	5
Number of applications not eligible	.....	.....	.....	7
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	.....	.....	.....	83
Average permissible grant per house	.....	.....	£101-13-9d.	
Average actual grant per house	.....	.....	£79-11-0d.	

HOUSING ACT 1964.

**Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings to
provide standard amenities.**

**Borough of Mansfield Area No. 1
(Cambridge Street) Improvement Area 1965.**

Following a report to the Health Committee in September with regard to the compulsory improvement of dwellings the Town Council declared the above mentioned area to be an Improvement Area under Section 13 of the Housing Act 1964. This Area contains 49 premises, 21 of which are owner-occupied and do not come within the scope of the Act. Of the remaining 28 tenanted houses, 25 are without a bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply or internal water-closet.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I.—MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough :—

Cows	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Beasts	.....	.....	.....	.....	2415
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	5586
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	25261
Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
					<hr/>
					33390
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other foods surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained and collected daily by a local firm for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Carcases Condemned.

Weight

Number		Disease				T.	C.	lbs.
1	Beast	.....	Peritonitis, acute diffuse septic	.....	.....	5	80	
11	Pigs	.....	Pyæmia	.....	.....	16	22	
4	Pigs	.....	Septicæmia	.....	.....	6	58	
2	Pigs	.....	Peritonitis, acute diffuse septic	.....	.....	2	88	
1	Pig	.....	Fever with emaciation	.....	.....	1	58	
1	Pig	.....	Moribund	.....	.....	1	38	
1	Pig	.....	Swine Erysipelas, acute	.....	.....	1	28	
1	Pig	.....	Tuberculosis, generalised	.....	.....	1	18	
2	Sheep	.....	Moribund	.....	.....		95	
2	Sheep	.....	Pleurisy and pneumonia, acute diffuse				103	
						<hr/>		
Total Weight						1	18	28
						<hr/>		

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

				Weight		
Disease				T.	C.	lbs.
Pork	.....	.....	Bruising and injury	.....	5	18
Pork	.....	.....	Decomposition	.....	1	5 106
Beef	.....	.....	Injury	.....	1	56
Beef	.....	.....	Bone taint	.....	1	14
497 Pigs' heads	.....	.....	Tuberculosis	.....	3	15 107
23 Beasts' heads	.....	.....	Actinomycosis	.....	6	18
9 Beasts' heads	.....	.....	Cysticercus Bovis	.....	2	46
Edible Offals	.....	.....	Various Diseases	.....	14	16 103
Total Weight				.....	20	15 20

2.—OTHER FOODS.

		Weight		
Article	Cause of Condemnation	T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	3	18	18
Miscellaneous	Unsound	1	5	89
Total Weight		5	3	107

3.—TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	2415	128	—	5586	25261	—
Number inspected	2415	128	—	5586	25261	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	4	20	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1323	58	—	162	5981	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerchi	54.82	45.31	—	2.97	23.75	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	415	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.65	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

During the year 187 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examinations :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Milk	50	1	51	3	1	4
Dried Skimmed Milk	—	1	1	—	1	1
Condensed Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream—Imitation	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream—Imitation Whipped	—	1	1	—	1	1
Ice cream	—	4	4	—	—	—
Butter	4	—	4	—	—	—
Margarine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Horns	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Creamery Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cheese and Butter Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jam	—	2	2	—	1	1
Dream Topping	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour Confectionery	2	—	2	—	—	—
Flour Mixes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bread Starch Reduced	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Filling—Lemon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apple Crumble	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Flavoured Custard	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Pie Filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	2	2	—	—	—
Canned Fruit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raisins	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	—	1	1	—	—	—
“ Sucron ”	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	2	3	5	1	—	1
Curry Powder	—	2	2	—	1	1
Mixed Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ground Garlic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*continued*.

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Drinking Chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lolly Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yoghourt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauces	—	4	4	—	—	—
Piccalilli	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tomato Piquant	—	1	1	—	—	—
" Antipasto "	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	2	2	—	—	—
Black Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Pies	1	6	7	—	—	—
Canned Meat	—	3	3	—	—	—
Beef Sausage	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	13	—	13	1	—	1
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ham and Beef Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey and Bacon Roll	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	—	15	15	—	2	2
Shandy	—	3	3	—	—	—
Bitter Beer	2	—	2	—	—	—
British Wine	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bronchial Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Friars Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nerve Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Children's Cough Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Children's Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchial Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
	84	103	187	5	7	12

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
16	Pork Sausage	This sample contained only 63.0 per cent. of meat. In the opinion of the Public Analyst pork sausage should contain not less than 65.0 per cent. meat.	The manufacturer of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the deficiency and gave an undertaking to improve the quality of his product.
24	Milk	Based upon the Sale of Milk Regulations this sample contained added water to the extent of 4.2 per cent. The presence of added water was confirmed by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) Test.	This sample was taken on delivery from a churn containing 9 gallons of milk being the entire product of the morning and evening milkings of the producer's herd. A warning letter was sent to the producer. Subsequent samples from this producer were the subject of legal proceedings, see samples Nos. 143 and 144.
38	Butter Mintoos	This sample contained only 3.5 per cent. Butterfat. Sugar confectionery using the designation "Butter" is required to contain not less than 4 per cent. Butterfat.	The manufacturers of these sweets, a firm of national repute, were informed of the butter deficiency and have taken appropriate action.
49	Imitation Whipped Cream	This sample did not satisfy the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The firm packing this article were informed of the Public Analyst's observations and have now amended the label.
76	Mixed Fruit Jam	This sample did not satisfy the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	The firm manufacturing and packing this article were informed of the Public Analyst's observations and have now correctly amended the label.
94	Orange Drink	This sample did not comply with the labelling requirements of the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964.	The firm manufacturing and bottling this article were informed of the Public Analyst's observations and have now correctly amended the label.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst.—*continued.*

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
143 144	Milk	Based upon the Sale of Milk Regulations these samples contained added water to the extent of 17.2 per cent. and 12.2 per cent. The presence of added water was confirmed by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) test.	Legal proceedings instituted. Producer summoned on two charges with selling milk to which water had been added. Magistrates found charges proved and imposed fines totalling £20 0 0d. plus £13 6 0d. costs.
149	" Fergu- zade "	This sample did not comply with the labelling requirements of the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964.	Investigations showed that this sample, which was purchased from a local shop, was part of stock which was 6½ years old. All stock held by this firm was returned to the manufacturers and replaced with stock labelled in accordance with the Regulations.
156	Curry Powder	This sample did not satisfy the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The packers of this article were informed of the Public Analyst's observations and have now correctly amended their label.
161	Milk— Pasteurised	The bottle containing the milk showed fractures which gave it the appearance of being dirty. The contents of the bottle contained four small fragments of glass which appeared to be present as a result of damage to the bottle.	As there was some evidence to indicate that the fracturing of this bottle containing milk may have occurred after delivery to complainant's house by the vendor, no action was taken.
184	Dried Skimmed Milk	The labelling of this sample did not comply with the Dried Milk Regulations 1965.	This contravention of the Dried Milk Regulations was referred to the Food and Drugs Authority in whose Area the firm packing this article is situated and as a result the firm concerned have now correctly amended the label.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 746 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6.—MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of Dairies on Register	5
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	7
Number of inspections during the year	193

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Pasteurised " Licences	79
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Sterilised " Licences	74

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 537 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	425	425	—	422	3	—	—
Sterilised	112	—	—	—	—	112	—

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 7 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the result of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	7
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		7

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8.—FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Type.	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops	59	228
Butchers' preparation rooms	36	121
Grocers	243	536
Greengrocers and fruiterers	24	16
Canteen, hotel & cafe kitchens	109	233
School Kitchens	21	35
Bakehouses	9	64
Fried fish shops	29	61
Wet fish and poultry	5	13
Confectioners	57	61
Public houses	62	195
Licensed Clubs	30	69
Off Licensed premises	16	15
Hawkers' premises	17	21
Miscellaneous Food Premises	19	45

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act, Section 16	Notts. County Council Act 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms	36	—
Fried fish shops	29	—
Ice-cream retailers	195	—
Hawkers' premises	—	17

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are eight premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year 6 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All the samples were certified to conform to the requirements of the Act except a sample of unused cotton felt which was reported to have an excess trash content.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Following are brief descriptions of the methods in use in Mansfield for the determination of grit dust and other deposited matter, smoke and sulphur dioxide :—

(a) Deposited Matter.

For this determination the British Standard Deposit Gauge is used. It consists of a glass collecting bowl 12 inches in diameter supported on a metal tripod and surrounded at the sides by a cylindrical bird-guard of wire mesh. An outlet from the bottom of the bowl connects with a polythene bottle. After one month's operation the collected sample, including the rainwater, is measured and separated by filtration into dissolved and undissolved fractions which are examined separately. The insoluble grit and dust are generally analysed for tar, other carbonaceous matter and ash and the liquid portion for acidity, calcium, sulphates and chlorides.

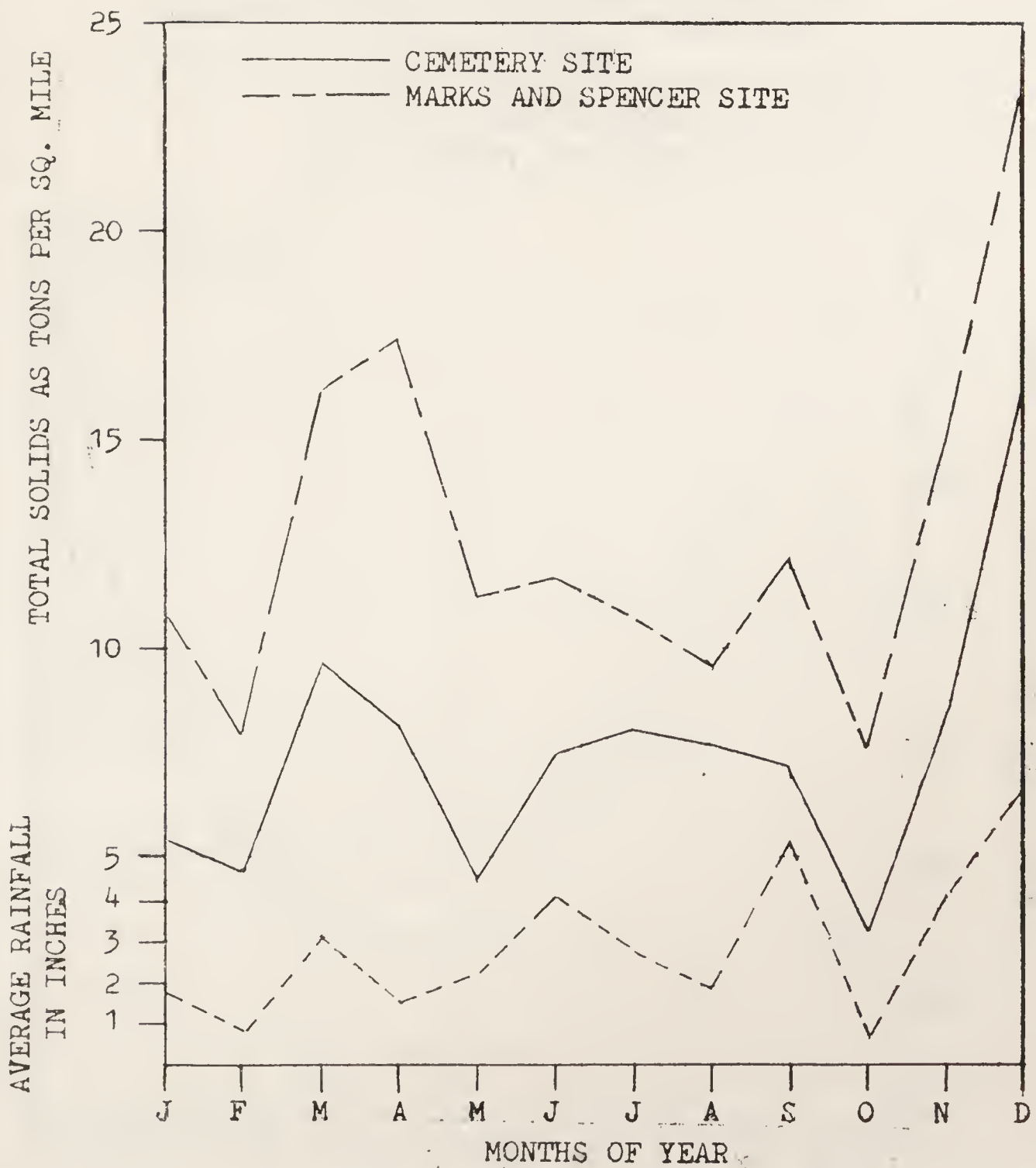
Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

(b) Sulphur dioxide.

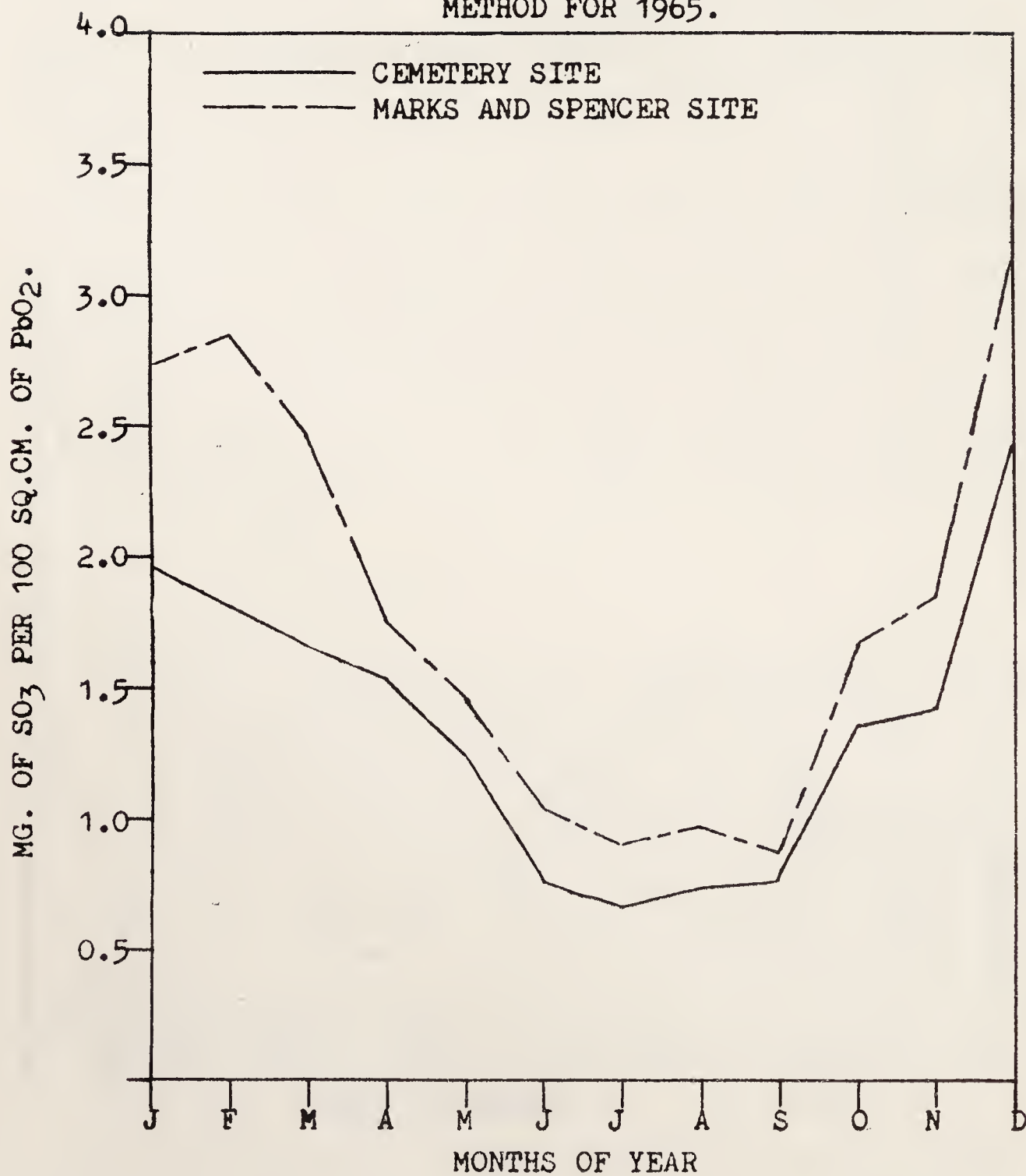
In the "lead peroxide" method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvered box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts with the lead peroxide to form lead sulphate. At the end of the month the amount of sulphur collected is determined by analysis and the result expressed in empirical units. If certain other sulphur compounds are also present in the air they may also react with or be deposited on the lead peroxide layer and thus increase the result. The method is not therefore specific to sulphur dioxide but it generally provides a useful indication of the relative concentration of this gas.

The results of the monthly observations of atmospheric pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments stationed in the Borough are indicated in the following graphs.

DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1965



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE
METHOD FOR 1965.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses	(3) Business Premises	(4) Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	9	199	184	392	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	6	149	91	246	1
(b) Mice	3	50	93	146	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	35	205	703	943	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	34	128	63	225	3
(b) Mice	1	11	53	65	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	214	1196	1100	2510	16
Number of infested properties	44	338	300	682	4

TABLE I.

Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Net Deaths belonging to the District				
		Corrected number	Corrected		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate		
										Number	Rate per 1000 Births
1956	51,870	1439	836	16.1	842	16.2	534	10.3	18	21.8
1957	52,100	1316	819	15.7	854	16.4	549	10.5	31	37.8
1958	52,320	683	831	15.8	874	16.7	614	11.7	14	16.8
1959	52,640	613	879	16.7	845	16.1	618	11.7	21	23.9
1960	52,860	527	891	16.9	889	16.8	625	11.8	29	32.5
1961	52,960	484	921	17.4	1024	19.3	632	11.9	14	15.2
1962	53,610	439	923	17.2	1103	20.6	667	12.4	24	26.0
1963	54,130	404	994	18.4	1114	20.6	646	11.9	20	20.1
1964	54,670	454	1040	19.0	1171	21.4	642	11.7	30	28.8
1965	55,070	414	1072	19.5	1077	19.5	603	10.9	12	11.3

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1965.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified												Total cases notified in each locality				Deaths	Total cases removed to Hospital			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years										North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone	South Ward	East Ward						
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45					45 to 65			65 and over		
Small-pox	...	...	...	3	1	17	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	668	33	89	90	87	88	273	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	704	33	91	90	91	89	291	7	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	413	28	158	133	...	7

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death							All Ages	
							Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	279
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	14	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	30	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	29	25
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	51	52
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	73	50
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	16	31
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	17	18
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16	28
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
34	All other accidents	1	7
35	Suicide	3	4
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—

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